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EXAMINER

SOROUGH, ALI

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

1616

NOTIFICATION DATE

DELIVERY MODE

05/30/2008

ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

mailroom@bskb.com

DETAILED ACTION

Acknowledgement of Receipt

Applicant's response filed on 04/29/2008 to the Office Action mailed on 01/29/2008 is acknowledged.

Applicant's assertion that Nishizawa et al. (US Patent Application 2006/0123564 A1, Published 06/15/2006) is not appropriately applied in the rejection of claims 1-3, 5-8 and 29 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tetsuo et al. (European Patent Application EP 1065234 A2, Published 03/01/2001) in view of Nishizawa et al. (US Patent Application 2006/0123564, Published 07/16/2006, Filed 11/27/2003) is correct. Therefore, the Office Action mailed on 01/29/2008 is vacated and the new Office Action is as follows.

New Grounds of Rejection

Claims 1-3, 5-8 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tetsuo et al. (European Patent Application EP 1065234 A2, Published 03/01/2001) in view of Nomura et al. (UK Patent Application 2138845 A, Published 10/31/1984).

Applicant Claims

Applicant claims a composition comprising an organopolysiloxane and an amino-modified silicones. Applicant further claims a method of conditioning hair by applying the composition to the hair.

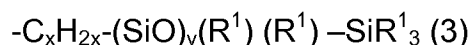
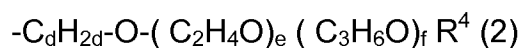
Determination of the Scope and Content of the Prior Art (MPEP §2141.01)

Tetsuo et al. teaches, "Cosmetic material containing powders treated with silicones, with silicones being represented by the following formula (1):

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wherein the R^1 groups, which are the same or different, each represent an organic group selected from the class consisting of alkyl groups containing 1 to 30 carbon atoms, aryl groups, aralkyl groups, fluorinated alkyl groups and organic groups represented by the following formula (2); R^2 groups each represent a reactive substituent selected from the class consisting of a hydrogen atom, hydroxyl group and alkoxy groups containing 1 to 6 carbons atoms, which is attached to a silicon atom in the siloxane chain directly or via a linkage group comprising at least one carbon, oxygen or silicon atom; R^3 groups each represent a silicone compound residue represented by the following formula (3); a is a number of from 1.0 to 2.5; b is a number of from 0.001 to 1.5; and c is a number of from 0.001 to 1.5



wherein R^4 is a hydrocarbon group containing 4 to 30 carbon atoms or an organic group represented by $R^5-(CO)-$; R^5 is a hydrocarbon group containing 1 to 30 carbon atoms; d is an integer of from 0 to 15, e is an integer of from 0 to 50, and f is an integer of from 0 to 50; and x is an integer of from 1 to 5, and y is an integer of from 0 to 500." (See abstract). The cosmetic material can come in any of the forms including liquid, emulsion, solid, paste, gel and spray forms. (See page 9, Lines 9-10). "When the present silicone compounds represented by formula (1) are used as a powder surface-treating agent, the weight average molecular weight suitable therefor, though it has no particular limits, is from 300 to 100,000." (See page 4, Lines 30-31). In a specific

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example a compound organosiloxane is formed for use in a cosmetic composition that has an $R^{***} = C_3H_6O(C_3H_6O)_3C_{18}H_{35}$ (see example 4), $R^{**} = C_2H_4(CH_3)_2SiO(SiO)_7(CH_3)(CH_3)Si(CH_3)_3$, $R^* = C_2H_4Si(OEt)_3$ (See example 1). (See page 10, paragraph 0077 and page 11, formula 12). "A surface treated powder, having the surface treated by using silicones according" to the description in the abstract. (See page 23, claim 2). "A cosmetic material in which powders are mixed, at least one of said powders being a surface-treated powder according to any of claims 2 to 7. (See page 23, claim 8). "A cosmetic according to claim 8, further containing uncutuous agents as a constituent." (See page 23, claim 9). "A cosmetic material according to claim 9, wherein at least a part of the uncutuous agents are fats and oils in a liquid state at room temperature." (See page 23, claim 10). "A cosmetic according to claims 9, 10, 11, wherein at least one of the uncutuous agents is an oil having fluorine-containing groups or amino groups." (See page 23, claim 12). Additional unctuous agents that can be used in the cosmetic material includes cylcosiloxane solutions of silicone rubber. (See page 6, paragraph 39). "A cosmetic material according to any of claims 8 to 17, further containing water as a constituent." (See page 23, claim 18). "A cosmetic material according to any of claims 8 to 18, further containing as a constituent a compound having an alcoholic hydroxyl group in its molecular structure." (See page 23 and 24, claim 19). "A cosmetic material according to claim 19, wherein the compound having an alcoholic hydroxyl group in its molecular structure is a water-soluble polymer." (See page 24, claim 21). A cosmetic material according to any of claims 8 to 21, further containing cross-linked organopolysiloxanes as a constituent." (See page 24, claim 22). "A cosmetic material

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according to claim 22, wherein the cross-linked organopolysiloxanes are cross-linked organopolysiloxanes which cause swelling when they contain a silicone having low viscosities of from 0.65 to 10.0 mm²/sec at 25°C in a quantity larger than their self weight.” (See page 24, claim 23). “A cosmetic material according to claims 22 or 23, wherein the cross-linked organosiloxanes having cross-linked structure formed by the reaction between the hydrogen atoms bonded directly to silicon atoms and a cross-linking agent having at least two vinylic reactive moieties per molecule.” (See page 24, claim 24). “A cosmetic material according to any of claims 8 to 25, further containing silicone resin as a constituent.” (See page 24, claim 26). “A cosmetic according to claim 26, wherein the silicone resin is a silicone compound having a network structure.” (See page 24, claim 29). “A cosmetic material according claim 29, wherein silicone compound having a network structure is netted silicone compound containing at least one moiety selected from the group consisting of pyrrolidone, long-chain alkyl, polyoxyalkylene, fluoroalkyl and amino moieties.” (See page 24, claim 30). “A cosmetic according to claim 26, wherein the silicone resin is an acrylsilicone resin.” (See page 24, claim 27). “A cosmetic according to claim 27, wherein the acrylsilicone resin is an acrylsilicone containing at least one moiety selected from the group consisting of pyrrolidone, long-chain alkyl, polyoxyalkylene, fluoroalkyl and amino moieties.” (See page 24, claims 28). “A cosmetic material according to any of claims 22 to 24, wherein the cross-linked organopolysiloxanes are organopolysiloxanes having their cross-links at least one kind of moiety selected from the family consisting of polyoxyalkylene, alkyl, alkyenyl, aryl and fluoroalkyl moieties.” (See page 24, claim 25). “A cosmetic material

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according to claims 8 to 12, further containing a surfactant constituent.” (See page 23, claim 13). “A cosmetic according to claim 13, wherein the surfactant is modified silicone having polyoxyalkylene chains.” (See page 23, claim 14). A cosmetic material according to claims 8 to 15, further containing another powder, a coloring material or a mixture thereof.” (See page 23, claim 16). “A cosmetic material according to claim 16, wherein at least a part of the powder, the coloring material or the mixture thereof is a silicone resin powder, a powder having a silicone elastomer as its skeleton, an organic powder containing constitutional repeating units represented by $-\text{[O-Si]}_n-$ or a mixture of two or more thereof.” (See page 23, claim 17). In example 12 a liquid emulsion composition is described comprising diethylpolysiloxane, methylphenylpolysiloxane, organopolysiloxane modified with polyoxyalkylene and alkyl groups, purified water, etc. (See page 17, paragraph 0117). In example 16 a cream composition is described comprising decamethylcyclopentasiloxane (cyclic siloxane), dimethylpolysiloxane, polyether-modified silicone, purified water, etc. (See page 20, paragraph 0129). “The term ‘cosmetic material’ as used herein are intended to include skin care ... and hairdressing products, such as shampoo, rinse and treatment.” (See page 9, Lines 6-9). It is the examiner position that water is a component that is “suitable for application to hair” and therefore meets the limitation of “at least one additional ingredient suitable for application to hair”.

***Ascertainment of the Difference Between Scope the Prior Art and the Claims
(MPEP §2141.012)***

Tetsuo does not exemplify hair treatment applications. Tetsuo also teaches that such compositions can in addition to having use as skin cosmetics can also be used in hairdressing applications such as shampoo.

Tetsuo lacks a teaching of a method wherein the organopolysiloxane hair treatment composition is applied after a composition comprising an amino-modified silicone. The teaching of Nomura et al. cures this deficiency.

Nomura et al. teaches a hair dye composition containing amino-modified silicone,. (See abstract). Amino-modified silicones represented by formula I. (See abstract). The hair dye treatment is applied for 30 minutes and then thoroughly washed with a secondary composition and water. (See page 6, Lines 15-20).

***Finding of Prima Facie Obviousness Rational and Motivation
(MPEP §2142-2143)***

It would have also been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the instant invention to use the composition taught by Tetsuo et al. in hairdressing applications such as shampoo. One would have been motivated to do so because if one wanted a composition to be applied to the hair which has excellent storage stability in an emulsified condition (See page 2, paragraph 0009) one would have used the composition taught by Tetsuo et al. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Tetsuo with Nomura et al. One would have been motivated to do so because Nomura et al. teaches that after the application of the bleaching and dyeing composition the hair should be washed. For the foregoing reasons the instant invention would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the instant invention.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ali Soroush whose telephone number is (571) 272-9925. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday 8:30am to 5:00pm E.S.T.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's Supervisor, Johann Richter can be reached on (571) 272-0646. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

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Ali Soroush
Patent Examiner
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/Johann R. Richter/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1616